(LVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2798.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1800.

From the London Gazette, Tuesday, May 20.

Downing-street, May 19.

Diſpatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from William Wickham, Eſq. his majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary and commiſſary at the Imperial, royal and allied armies, by the right honourable lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary for foreign affairs:

Riedlingen, on the Danube, May 6.

MY LORD,

THE army marched from Donaueſchingen the 2d inſt. and arrived at Engen in the courſe of the forenoon, before the enemy reached that place. Notwithſtanding the great importance which was attached to the gaining the poſition of Stockach, yet it was not thought poſſible to proceed ſo far that day, without expoſing to imminent danger the ſeveral corps of the archduke Ferdinand (which covered the march on the ſide of Kollhaus) and thoſe of gen. Ginley and Kienmayer, which had received orders to retire from Friburg and Offenburg, and join the main army. On the ſame day the enemy withdrew the army which had till then occupied the north-eaſt part of Switzerland, and was oppoſed to the Auſtrians on the ſide of the Griſons and the Voralberg and brought the whole of it towards Conſtance and Schaffhauſen in the courſe of the following night, leaving the eaſtern frontier of Switzerland entirely open.

On the 3d, in the morning, this force united to that which had paſſed the Rhine at Schaffhauſen on the 1ſt inſt. attacked and carried the Auſtrian poſition at Stockach, occupied by prince Joſeph of Lorraine, with a force under his command quite inadequate to meet that which the enemy had brought againſt him. On this occaſion the Auſtrians ſuſtained a very conſiderable loſs both in men, cannon and ſtores; though fortunately a part of the magazines, which had been formed at Stockach, had been carried away in the courſe of the two preceding days. The prince having been obliged to fall back on Pfullendorf and Moſkirch, the left flank of general Kray's army was uncovered.

In this ſituation of things, and before the archduke Ferdinand had effected his junction, gen. Kray was attacked at Engen, about two o'clock in the afternoon, by the main French army, commanded by general Moreau in perſon. This army had been reinforced by a detachment from the camp at Dijon, and conſiſted of five entire diviſions. A ſeparate force fell at the ſame time upon the archduke, and obliged him to fall back on Dutlingen. The French attacked every where with the utmoſt impetuoſity, bringing up freſh columns in ſucceſſion, and ſacrificing immenſe numbers of men on every part of the Auſtrian line where they had hoped to penetrate. They were, however, unable to make any impreſſion on any one point, and at nine in the evening they gave up the attempt; at which time the Auſtrians remained maſters of the whole poſition which they had occupied in the morning, and the archduke had joined the main army, after having defeated the corps oppoſed to him, and taken ſeveral priſoners and three pieces of cannon. His royal highneſs, to whoſe perſonal exertions this ſucceſs was chiefly owing, has, on this occaſion, merited and gained the eſteem and admiration of the whole army. At this moment the ſpirit and confidence of the army was ſuch, that general Kray would in his turn, have attacked the enemy, but for the loſs of Stockach, which rendered his retreat abſolutely neceſſary. He remained, however, in the field of battle all night, and only began his march at day-break.

The army arrived at Leiptingen, at nine in the morning of the 4th, where it halted till three in the afternoon, and then marched forward to Moſkirch, where a junction was effected with prince Joſeph of Lorraine at nine in the evening. The archduke covered the march, in the courſe of which his royal higneſs was joined by general Ginley, with the corps from Friburg, and by the firſt diviſion of the Bavarian ſubſidiary army from Baylingen. The whole of this march was made, and the junction with general Kray, prince Joſeph of Lorraine and the Bavarians, effected without any material interruption from the enemy.

In the afternoon of yeſterday, the different corps of the enemy being concentrated in one great army, whilſt general Kray had ſtill between thirty and forty thouſand men detached on different points, general Moreau attacked the Auſtrian poſition at Moſkirch with his whole force, but owing to the ſteady bravery of the Auſtrian troops, and particularly to the decided ſuperiority of their artillery, he was unable to make any material impreſſion, and at ſunſet each army retired to its reſpective quarters. The loſs was very conſiderable on both ſides; but there is every reaſon to believe that the enemy has ſuffered much more conſiderably than the Auſtrians. This opinion, which is confirmed by the unanimous report of the priſoners, made at the cloſe of the day, is founded not only on the circumſtance of his not renewing his attack in the night or this morning, notwithſtanding his very great ſuperiority of numbers, but on the nature of the action itſelf, which conſiſted in a ſucceſſion of impetuous but unſucceſsful attacks made by the French infantry, under the fire of the Auſtrian artillery, and expoſed to frequent charges of cavalry.

Unleſs general Kray ſhould be again attacked in the courſe of to-day, he will, probably, take a poſition this afternoon or to-morrow behind the Danube, his left at this place, and his right at Sigmaringen.

Your lordſhip will probably have been much alarmed at the firſt reports of this affair that will have reached England through France, nor indeed can it be ſuppoſed that the expectation of the enemy ſhould not have been extreme during the whole of the 3d, or that the French officers ſhould not have holden out to their government the moſt flattering hopes of ultimate and complete ſucceſs; but the ſteady valour of the Auſtrian troops, the order that reigns through every department of the army, and the ſkill and unſhaken courage and coolneſs of the generals, have, I truſt under the bleſſing of God, fruſtrated the great deſigns of the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

ULM, May 8, 1800.

My Lord—On the 6th inſtant the Auſtrians took a poſition behind the Danube without any material oppoſition from the enemy, whoſe loſs in the battle of the 5th appears to have been greater than it was at firſt ſuppoſed. On the ſame day the junction was effected with lieutenant-general Kienmayer. The ſecond diviſion of the Bavarians paſſed through this place yeſterday, and marched about a league farther, where they will halt to-day, and their junction with general Kray will be effected either to morrow or the day after, according to the neceſſity that may exiſt for haſtening their march. The firſt diviſion conſiſting of 6000 men had joined the main army in time to render very eſſential ſervices, and was cloſely engaged with the enemy in the battle of the 5th.

The Swiſs regiment of Roverea in his majeſty's ſervice, under the command of colonel de Watteville, has formed a part of the archduke's corps from the beginning, and has been particularly diſtinguiſhed by its bravery and good conduct. I am ſorry to add, that it has ſuffered in proportion, and that a number of excellent officers have been either killed or ſeverely wounded.

It is impoſſible at preſent to obtain any exact return of the Auſtrian's loſs in killed and wounded. Though the general officers expoſed themſelves on every occaſion, yet I believe not one of them has been killed or made priſoner, and one only (major-general Karazai) wounded.

Few priſoners have been made on either ſide: but the Auſtrians were obliged to leave ſome of their wounded at Engen, for want of carriages to carry them away.

No one corps of the Auſtrians has been broken or diſperſed by the enemy, nor have they loſt a ſingle piece of cannon in the different actions between the main armies, though ſeveral fell into the hands of the enemy at Stockach.

The archduke Ferdinand, as I have mentioned in another diſpatch, took three pieces from the enemy at the time when his royal highneſs formed his junction with the commander in chief near Engen. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

FROM THE PARIS JOURNALS.

Army of the Rhine.

General Moreau, commander in chief of the army of the Rhine, to the firſt conſul Buonaparte.

Head quarters, Cloſterwald, May 6.

Citizen Conſul—The chief of the ſtaff will give the miniſter of war an account of the different marches, combats and battles of the army of the Rhine ſince its entry on the campaign. I cannot praiſe too much the bravery of the generals and the troops.—The battle of Engen and Moſkirch, on the 3d and 6th inſt. produced us about 10,000 priſoners. Nothing could equal the ardour and obſtinacy of the two armies. Obſtacles prevented all the corps of general St. Cyr from being engaged in theſe two battles.—The ſingle brigade of gen. Rouſſel engaged four times on the heights of Engen. We have made no ſtay ſince our departure from France, and we are now in our fifteenth day of march. This rapidity, the fatigue attending the continual engagements, have retarded the details. They will be tranſmitted with the utmoſt expedition.—It is eſſential that the whole republic ſhould know the traits of courage which will for ever immortalize the French ſoldiery. Our recompence will be the gratitude of our fellow-citizens, and the approbation of government.

Health and reſpect,

(Signed) MOREAU.

The chief of the ſtaff to the miniſter of war.

Head quarters, Cloſterwald, 17 Floreal, l. 6/ 7.

I have had the honour of announcing to you, citizen miniſter, by a telegraphic diſpatch, the gaining of the battle of Engen on the 3d.—The enemy, who united the moſt part of their forces there, have been beaten, and in their march of next day we were unable to rejoin them. Lieutenant-general Lecourbe had received orders to move from his poſition at Hohenwiel to Stockach, and to detach to his right part of the diviſion of general Lorge, for the purpoſe of preventing the enemy from penetrating between his attack, and that to be made immediately by the commander in chief of Engen.—The diviſions of Delmas and Caſtoul, making part of that corps, diveſted themſelves from their poſition between Tengen and Hohenwiel, by Welternengen on Engen. That of gen. Richepauſe, departing from Blumenſel, marched by the left of Hohenheven on the ſame point, while general St. Cyr, quitted his poſition at Stuhlingen, to take the ſame direction.—Lieutenant-general Lecourbe, with the diviſions of Vandamme and Montrichard, and the reſt of that of general Lorge, met the enemy before Stockach: after a vigourous attack he put them to complete rout, and purſued them beyond Stockach.—The general in chief found the enemy in force before Engen. The diviſion of Delmas drove them from Werterdengen and from the wood, whilſt general Lorge got poſſeſſion of the Plateau of Mulhauſen. Theſe two attacks were perfectly ſeconded by the diviſion commanded by general Baſtoul. At the ſame time general Richepauſe vigorouſly engaged on the left of Hohenhoven. The general having aſſembled his principal forces on theſe points, oppoſed the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, particularly at Mulhauſen, which the general in chief vigorouſly attacked, in order to prevent the enemy from advancing with advantage againſt general Lecourbe, or general Richepauſe. By the evening we were in poſſeſſion of nearly the whole poſition of Engen, which the enemy entirely evacuated during the night. They directed their retreat towards Moſkirch. The length of the road, and the difficulties which the enemy oppoſed to the corps of general St. Cyr, allowed only the brigade of general Rouſſel, to arrive in the line. The loſs of the enemy this day was from 5 to 6000 priſoners, and about as many killed and wounded, one ſtandard, eight pieces of cannon, and an immenſe quantity of magazines and baggage.—General Jacobin and adjutant-general Monrour, were on our ſide wounded.

Health and reſpect,

(Signed) DESOLLES.

P. S. The general in chief, deſirous of preventing the enemy from uniting with their corps in the Griſons, proceeded afterwards towards Moſkirch, and there met them on the 5th. The enemy attacked us with the greateſt fury, but were obliged to yield to the valour of our troops, which in that and the preceding affair was prodigious. The diviſion of Vandamme, Montrichard, and Lorge, commanded by lieutenant-general Lecourbe, and that of Delmas, Baſtoul and Richepauſe, under the orders of the general in chief, made their attacks with the greateſt vigour. Soldiers and officers all have done their duty. The enemy have loſt 4000 priſoners, from 3 to 4000 killed and wounded, and five pieces of cannon.

As ſoon as more particular reports have come to hand, I ſhall ſend you a more detailed account.

(Signed) DESOLLES.

The general of diviſion, chief of the ſtaff, major general, to the miniſter of war. Head quarters at Biberach, 20th Floreal, (May 10.)

Citizen Miniſter—The general in chief, wiſhing to follow the enemy as rapidly as poſſible in all his movements of retreat, put the army in march the day after the battle of the 3d. On the 4th the enemy took the poſition of Rente, and the French army was unable to overtake it on this day. On the 5th it put itſelf in motion anew. The right under the command of lieutenant-general Lecourbe, advanced from Stockach to Moſkirch, by the road that leads to Grembach. The body of reſerve under the immediate command of general Moreau, directed itſelf by its right to Grembach, and its left towards Glaſhott. The centre, commanded by lieutenant-general St. Cyr, marched by Leiptengen, declining on its left to Tutlingen. The enemy had collected great forces and a numerous artillery on the plain before the woods of Grembach. The right of the army, commanded by general Lecourbe, ſupported on its left by a part of the diviſion of Delmas, forced this paſſage with the greateſt vigour, and the enemy, notwithſtanding the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, were broken and driven from Moſkirch, of which our troops took poſſeſſion. While the head of the diviſion of Delmas ſuſtained the attack of the right, and the diviſion of Baſtoul was exerting itſelf in front of the village of Grembach, the enemy endeavoured to turn the left of theſe two diviſions with a numerous corps, ſupported by a great

force of artillery. Its attack was extremely brisk, and its success would have perhaps decided the fate of the day; but our troops, with the general in chief at their head, sustained it with that cool and intrepid courage which commands victory. Three times forced to change from front, they manœuvred with the greatest calmness, under the terrible fire of the enemy, and three times repulsed their attacks. It was particularly against the corps of general Delmas that the principal efforts were directed; but his talents, and the courage of himself and his troops, rendered them abortive. The action had continued some time when the division under general Richepause arrived on the field of battle. Supported by this fresh force our troops charged the enemy with new vigour, and the enemy began to retreat. They proceeded in the night to Sigmaringen, where they repassed the Danube.—Their loss in this affair was 3 to 4000 killed and wounded, about 3000 prisoners, and 5 pieces of cannon. The next day a division of the centre, commanded by general Ney, smartly pursuing the enemy, took 1500 more prisoners. All our troops displayed on this occasion their wonted courage. The generals, officers and soldiers, rivalled each other in their devotion and zeal.

I shall have the honour of sending you a more detailed report when those of the division shall have been received. Health and respect,

(Signed) DESOLLES.

The general of division, chief of the staff, major general, to the minister of war, head quarters, Biberach, May 10.

Citizen Minister—There are few examples of a resistance so obstinate as that of the enemy, and of an advance so vigorously pushed as that of the army of the Rhine in Germany. It might have been expected, after the two battles of Engen and Mosskirch, that general Kray would have retired behind the Yller, and to his intrenched camp at Ulm; but the enemy, after these two bloody defeats, gained by forced marches, the line of the Riss, and on the 9th the body of the army commanded by lieutenant-general St Cyr, and the reserve, met him on their march, and encountered him The enemy occupied the heights in the front of the Riss Two divisions of the corps of gen. St. Cyr (Baraguay d'Hillars and Turreau) had scarcely come out of the woods, and formed their columns, when they drove the enemy into the deep ravin formed by the river, and penetrated as far as Biberach. General Richepause, who for four hours had sustained a violent cannonade, seeing himself then supported, crossed the river at a ford with his troops, and gained the almost inaccessable height that commands Biberach. At the same time his cavalry, which on account of the marshes was unable to follow the infantry, went along the river, and after having crossed by the bridge at the gates of the city, formed, by a bold manœuvre in the rear of the Austrian army, which stood still firm. This courageous movement of the cavalry of the 3d division of the corps of reserve, did not a little contribute to the victory. The enemy retired, leaving about 3000 prisoners, and at least 2000 dead on the field of battle.

Thus, Citizen Minister, the environs of Biberach have been twice distinguished by splendid victories: one, when the army of the Rhine, by the finest of retreats, drew the attention of Europe, the other, when, more formidable, it carries its arms into the heart of Germany. I am unable to send you more circumstantial accounts. The army marches so rapidly that there is scarcely time to receive accounts of the successes of every day.—I shall, however, communicate them to you, and recurring these three battles, shall point out to you all those who have distinguished themselves in them by their talents and bravery. Health and respect,

(Signed) DESOLLES, chief of the staff.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

"General Moreau to the minister at war.

"Huninguen, 25 Floreal, May 16.

"The right wing, commanded by general Lecourbe, attacked the enemy on the 11th, on the position at Memmingem. They have been completely beaten. More than 2000 men have been made prisoners, and a great number of dead are left on the field of battle."

VENICE, April 18, 11 at night.

A few hours since we received by a courier the agreeable news that the Austrians on the 15th, about three in the afternoon, had entered Genoa. A great battle and three other severe actions, had first been fought, in which Massena fell, and his army, consisting of 20,000 was all either killed, wounded or taken prisoners.—Augsburgh Gazette, April 25.

STUTGARD, April 23.

Letters from Jassy say, that a Russian corps of more than 50,000 men, is collected on the frontiers of Moldavia, which will receive reinforcements. The motive for collecting these troops is not known; but it is supposed that the Sublime Porte has requested succours of the emperor of Russia against Paswan Oglou and other European pachas who refuse to acknowledge the authority of the grand signior.

TOULON, 11 Floreal, May 1.

A barge arrived here from Malta, brings an account that our brave garrison in that island have immortalized themselves by their noble defence, but it is in extreme want and receives no supply of provisions.

LEGHORN, April 11.

A number of French prisoners of war are arrived here from Egypt, and have been conveyed to the military hospital, to perform quarantine, and to await the decision of their fate. Admiral lord Keith, informed whether his government has consented to the capitulation concluded between the grand vizier and general Kleber, has sent a courier to London for instructions.

English ships of war are now cruising in every part of the Mediterranean, and make a great many prizes.

PARIS, May 4.

ROYALIST CONSPIRACY.

The discovery of a new royalist conspiracy engrosses the attention of every body, and it becomes the subject of universal conversation. It would be difficult to report with precision the various accounts and conjectures which it has given rise to. As usual in such cases, curiosity is less excited, and conversation turns less upon the obscure individuals who have been taken up than upon supposed accomplices not yet discovered, to whom the spirit of party attributes criminal intentions; the names of the persons are not yet known. But it is not a little surprising to find among them the identical Veyrat, who, on the 18th Fructidor, was appointed inspector-general of police. Mademoiselle Desorget, a young lady aged 20, was taken up yesterday in consequence of discoveries made by the police, and it is this moment reported that the brother-in-law of citizen Delarue, one of the representatives banished on the 18th Fructidor, and the youngest of her brothers-in-law, are also among the number of those in confinement. Eleven agents of police and some officers, expect every moment to be examined. Report also states, that there are some prefects implicated in this business.

This plot was detected on the 12th. The counsellors of state appointed by the first consul to examine the papers of the committee so discovered and arrested on that day are citizens Emery, Brune, Dejean, and Champagny.

The following are the heads of these papers, according to the Journal des Hommes Libres. "Instructions for the agents. List of the public functionaries to superintend. Account kept of the conduct of each of them. A very comprehensive cypher, with explanation on the margin. Register of all the sums which have been distributed to the faithful servants of his majesty; even the pall placed in the temple of the Magdeleine, the 21st of January, is carried into this account; the greatest part of these sums is for the payment of writers. More than 100,000 livres appear to have been paid for writing libels against the first consul; these libels are in the hands of the police."

The whole correspondence, says the Journal du Commerce, proves a manifest intention to overturn the government, to give the command of the armies to Pichegrue, who was to place France in the hands of its legitimate sovereign, to corrupt the commandants of the ports, and to deliver the ports up, &c.

Buonaparte and general Lannes were both to have been assassinated at the same instant. Brest was to have been given up to the English, to effect which purpose counterfeit seals of all the ministers were provided, in order to remove the garrisons of that city to a distance, and send into it 3000 Chouans as republicans; the count d'Artois was then to be proclaimed. This account is not yet published in the Moniteur, but all the other papers of the 14th and 15th mention it. The Journal de Paris insists it is a miserable intrigue, unworthy of notice, while other papers assert, that the persons arrested are conspirators paid by England, to restore royalty in France.

DUBLIN, May 15.

The opposition to the union seems to have considerably decreased, both in and out of parliament. In the only two divisions which have taken place since the articles have been returned, the minority has considerably diminished.

LONDON, May 13.

A letter from the Hague, dated the 3d inst. received by the Hamburg mail, contains the following information:—"That no military man, or armed burgher, is suffered to go without the gates of Amsterdam. Some burghers, not liking this restriction, attempted on Saturday to pass the gates, to the number of fifty. The guard of the gate refused their passing, on which a scuffle ensued, and one burgher was shot dead. The rest took flight."

May 15.

A letter from Palermo, dated April 8, mentions the arrival there of the William Tell, French ship, lately captured by the English in the road of Malta. She had on board six millions of specie, with a quantity of other valuable effects, which the French found in that island. The conflict was desperate, and continued four hours. The number of killed and wounded on board the French ship amounted to about 400; the loss on our part is 90 men. There were about 1600 men on board the William Tell, chiefly of those belonging to the garrison, sick and Malta patriots.

A powerful expedition is certainly preparing to sail; it is to consist of 12,000 men, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrumby. The old regiments of Gibraltar and Minorca are, it is reported, to form a part of this force, and, being replaced by militia corps, will be embarked for Genoa, from whence a combined army of British and Imperial troops is to be marched into the south of France.

A letter received from an officer on board admiral Sir Alan Gardner's ship, dated off Brest, the 8th inst. states, "that six sail of French line of battle ships came out of that harbour for the purpose of getting in a convoy which they were greatly in want of, when lord St. Vincent made the signal to admiral Berkeley's division to chase, which they did, but the ships escaped back into port, and it is said the convoy also got in during the chase."

May 17.

It seems likely, from every appearance, that a new expedition is now upon the tapis. Several revenue cutters have just been put under admiralty orders at Portsmouth; and a number of flat bottomed boats are about to be put on board men of war at Deal, where the 31st regiment is expected to embark in the course of the present week.

May 21.

Private letters in the Paris Journals state, that the battles of the 3d and 5th were most bloody. The loss of the Austrians is estimated at 10,000 killed and 11,000 wounded; the French 5000 killed and 7000 wounded. On the 7th the Austrians are said to have gained some advantages, but were soon compelled to retreat. The right wing of the French on the 9th, it is said, entered Lindau, and another was preparing to attack Bregentz, after passing the Rhine at Rheineck. The French army seems to be advancing to Augsburgh.

From Massena there is no direct news; but an official letter from general St Hiliare, commandant of Marseilles, contains some accounts from Genoa as late as the 3d instant.

Buonaparte arrived at Geneva late on the 8th of May. Dispatches were received from him on the 16th. On the 13th the head quarters of the army were at Lausanne. The chief consul reviewed the advanced guard, which was to set out the same day under the command of gen. Lannes. The whole army is reported to be in a most excellent state.

A letter from Merlin, the ex-director's son, to his friends at Paris, states, that the army of reserve was about to proceed to Italy by the great St. Bernard and the dutchy of Aost, into Piedmont; and that the Austrians would soon have 60,000 men in their rear. Buonaparte said on the parade, that they would be at Milan in two decades. Prodigious exertions have been making to send provisions and stores to Genoa, and it has been necessary to have recourse to requisitions for many articles.

General Desaix, Poussigne, Talien, and 130 officers of the army of Egypt, are arrived at Toulon.

BOSTON, July 7.

Yesterday arrived here in the schooner Adventure, from Halifax, Mr. Samuel Bridge, supercargo of the ship Juno, sent into that port a short time since by the Cleopatra frigate. We understand she has been libelled by captain Pelew; but it is with pleasure we learn the judge of the admiralty court and the attorney general had asserted there were no grounds for her condemnation, and that they highly disapproved the conduct of captain Pelew, in detaining her. Mr. Bridge has politely furnished us with late Halifax papers, and maritime news.

HALIFAX, June 21.

The private armed schooner Eagle, captain Nutson, which sailed from this port on a cruise, on Friday the 13th instant, returned here on Thursday last, and brought in the schooner Fly, Palmer from St. Sebastians, (Spain) bound for New-York, for adjudication.

Letters from France, found on board the Fly, dated late in April last, mention, that the treaty between America and that country was progressing fast—and would probably have been concluded, but for the indisposition of one of the commissioners. Persons were to be appointed on both sides, to inquire into the spoliations on the American trade—and *the remainder of an old debt* due to France, was to be applied as a compensation—The commercial connexion between the two countries was to be improved; and the Americans to be put on the footing of the *most favoured nation*.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

IMPORTANT!

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated Liverpool, 20th May.

"By an American just arrived from Paris, I am informed that our commissioners have obtained secret information, that the consuls had authorised, by recent instructions, the capture of every American found trading to the West-Indies; while orders are given to let those pass that are bound to Europe, except they are met by cruisers belonging to *particular persons*, who have paid for the *special* privilege to make general captures. Hence you will often find, that after a national frigate or corvette has let your ships pass, the privateers *Talleyrand, &c.* will send her into port as good prize.—Thus the national ships are made decoy ducks for the privateers belonging to the favourites of the consuls."

Extract of a letter from Washington, Georgia, dated the 21st June, 1800, to a gentleman in Wilmington.

"Bowles is making a good deal of disturbance among the Indians, and has taken one of the Spanish forts. Our government, it is said, has given orders this week, to have 5000 of the militia in readiness at a moment's warning, in consequence of an express received from colonel Hawkins our Indian agent:—I had it from a gentleman who left Louisville on Wednesday last, who said the governor informed him, that he had issued the orders on that day.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

A riot occurred at the Point last evening, between some sailors and others, in which a lad was killed and four men wounded. Several of the rioters were this day lodged in prison.

Died, at Rheims, a woman at the age of 102; having had 9 husbands, and bred up 26 children; she was attended to the grave by 153 sons, grand-sons, and great-grand sons, many of the former going upon crutches, or led along blind, and borne down with

age. She had herself, 8 brothers and 14 sisters, all of whom made good use of their time; so that the old woman was aunt to upwards of 1000 people.

[Eng. Mag.]

[OFFICIAL.]

Extract of a letter from the American vice-consul at Leghorn, dated April 26, 1800.

"Genoa is still in the possession of the French; but from its absolute want of provisions, *Massena being lately beat*, and now with the remains of his army between that of the Austrians and the city*, and the blockade being rigorously kept up both by sea and land, it is supposed must soon fall. So much a certainty is it considered, that one or two American vessels are here waiting to sail on the first news of its surrender."

** This must have been the same defeat alluded to in the letters from Liverpool.*

Extract of a letter from the American consul at Gibraltar, dated May 7, 1800.

"Three Spanish frigates, and fourteen merchant vessels under their convoy, sailed a few days since from Cadiz for S. America. Two of the former, viz. the Florentina and Carmen, (one loaded with quicksilver) and nine of the latter, were captured immediately after, and brought here by rear-admiral Duckworth. The Swiftsure brought in another. The remaining frigate, the Sabina, loaded with cannon, returned to Cadiz.

"Yesterday arrived in four forty gun ships, two regiments from England, for this garrison; and two of those here embark to-morrow for the Mediterranean. Five others from England passed here last night; but their destination is not known. It is expected every moment that more troops from England will pass by this port into the Mediterranean, on some secret expedition. The whole, they say, will compose 20,000 men.

The French line of battle ship Gillaume Tell, was captured by the English coming out of Malta. The plague rages with violence at Tangier, Tetuan, &c. Minorca is the port of rendezvous for the above-mentioned British armament. They have a large number of heavy battering cannon on board."

DEAL, May 20.

The Superb, captain Trial, arrived in the Downs from Charleston, and landed her passengers at the king's hotel. She was boarded in the channel by a French privateer brig mounting 22 guns and 180 men, and after looking at her papers, ordered her to proceed.—The French commander said that the American commissioners had settled the difference between the two governments, and that they would not capture any American vessels, except they had British property on board. The Superb had a cargo worth 25,000l.

Annapolis, July 17.

On the 18th of May, while the king of England was reviewing the grenadier guards, Mr. Ongley, who stood a few yards from the king, received a musket ball, which entered the groin, and came out at the back part of the hip. No discovery was made of the person who fired, or whether the act was meditated or accidental.

On the evening of the same day, on the king's entering the theatre, James Hadfield levelled from the pit a horse pistol at the king's box, and fired it. The ball lodged itself in the roof of the box. On examining Hadfield the general opinion was that he was insane.

We are requested to insert the following:

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

TO catch a mere *party*-man, ambitious leaders have nothing to do but to throw out a *bait* to his party-passions, and at once he becomes their property. This artifice has been at all times well known. Credulous people have been in all countries, too easily flattered or alarmed into measures to answer the supposed purposes of the day, which, to their surprise and mortification, have been afterwards continued, and at last have terminated in their utter degradation. By this kind of artifice have been introduced systems, which, in process of time have had the effect of placing the great body of the people of almost every country in Europe, in their present degraded and oppressed condition. And it is, I find, by this kind of artifice, that certain leading partisans in this state, would, at this time, cajole us into a surrender of the most valuable privilege we enjoy as republicans, viz. *the right of voting freely and fairly for the electors of the president and vice-president.*

It has hitherto been in Maryland the pleasing prevailing sentiment, that our federal constitution is distinguishable from the governments of all other nations, in this—that it is purely *representative*—that the people's right of suffrage is its *vital* principle, and that at every election of the chief magistrate of the nation, we should individually enjoy the high privilege of voting for the person the most worthy of our choice.

Dear, however, as this invaluable right of suffrage has been to us, there are men among us, who, at this interesting crisis, are daring enough to be meditating a plan to deprive us of it—who are assiduously endeavouring, but I trust, in vain, to induce the executive of Maryland to promote their aspiring views by convening the legislature for the purpose of violating or of taking from us this invaluable right, which under the existing laws we have hitherto happily enjoyed, and which by the bye we have never in any degree abused. And this all-important privilege is, forsooth, to be taken from us, because in some of the other states certain ambitious party leaders have, by some imposing stratagem or other, violated the people's right of voting for the electors of president and vice-president.

The legislature of Virginia, it seems, at their last session, repealed their *district* election plan and substituted an election of the people by a *general* ticket. This, we are told, was promoted by the friends of Jefferson, to counteract the system previously promoted and established by the friends of Adams in the state of New-York, and other states. In Virginia the electors of president and vice-president are appointed by the *people* by a general ticket: In New-York, Massachusetts and some other states, they have dared to go many degrees further in degrading the people. There the electors are appointed, not by the *people*, but exclusively by the *legislature*. And thus in each of these states, the deluded people have meanly allowed themselves to be a bubble to a few ambitious party-leaders—shamefully have they been *cheated* out of the essential characteristic of *republicans*. And strange to tell, this very *degrading cheat* is now urged in the state of Maryland, as an argument to justify the attempt in contemplation so to *cheat* us. Sancho Pancha desired that his subjects in the promised island might all be black, because he then could sell them. This seems to be also in some degree the modest wish of other wise statesmen.

The system first adopted by the state of Maryland, for the appointing of electors of the president and vice president, and for the electing of representatives to congress, was by a *general* ticket. Experience, which ever teaches the most useful lessons, disclosed to the understandings of us all, that that mode of election was in a high degree unfair, and that under it the great body of the people had nothing but the privilege of voting for one of two tickets, which had been formed by a few self-appointed individuals without their concurrence, and which privilege was, to a large portion of the people of the state, nothing but the miserable alternative of choosing from two evils the *lesser* evil. So odious, indeed, did this system become, from our experience of its being but a *mockery on the right of suffrage*, that it was repealed by the general assembly of Maryland, by an unanimous vote. In this good work all parties in both branches of the legislature heartily concurred. And at the same time they established by law, the present district election system, which has confessedly afforded ever since, not only general but *universal* satisfaction. At their last session the general assembly had this district election plan under their most serious deliberation. They then could not but have had in view the approaching election of president and vice president. They then could not but have known the plan of the Virginia legislature. And with all this full in their view, they, upon due consideration, *unanimously* and cordially, and but *a few months since*, passed a law supplementary to this favourite system of district election. With a perfect knowledge, and a clear recollection of all these important facts, can the executive of Maryland consistently convene the general assembly? If convened, what would be the reason assigned to them by the governor for having thus called them? Could he say to them, that although the system of district elections has hitherto been so great a favourite in Maryland; although it has but a few months since been sanctioned by the unanimous cordial vote of both branches of the legislature, yet to the governor and council it has appeared unwise, and therefore the general assembly have been convened for the purpose of undoing what was sanctioned by them a few months since—or could the governor and council, unmindful of the high and dignified station they hold in government, allow themselves to be the organs of party-faction and openly avow to the general assembly, that they were convened for the mere purposes of party? No dispassionate person can for a moment, bring himself to imagine that the executive will act such a part, or that they will lend themselves to this or to any such party arrangement. It has, indeed, been intimated that the governor is himself utterly averse to the calling of the legislature, and that the importunate intrigues of certain busy partisans, have excited in him nothing but an honest indignation, and willingly would I indulge the persuasion that his council have also met them with the same virtuous reprobation.

A VOTER.

*** A continuation of Mr. Duvall's Address in our next.

Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, jun. takes this opportunity of informing his friends and fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel, that he shall remove his residence to Baltimore the ensuing fall, and is therefore under the necessity of requesting those, who meant to honour him with their confidence at the next election, to consider his name withdrawn from the list of candidates for the general assembly, as it will not be in his power to serve them with that punctuality, which a representative owes to his constituents.

WHEREAS I heretofore gave notice, in the Maryland Gazette, to the creditors of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to meet at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the said city, on the 1st instant, at which time very few appeared, I do, therefore, hereby request all those who have claims against the estate to exhibit them to me before the 1st day of September next, as I am anxious to make a dividend of the assets in hand, which cannot be done until the whole amount of the claims against the estate be ascertained. It is earnestly hoped that all those to whom the estate is indebted will attend to this notice.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

Annapolis, July 10, 1800.

Near Randall and Dobbin's Mill.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the first Tuesday in August next, at my dwelling plantation,

ALL my lands, negroes, horses, cattle, plantation and household furniture, &c. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

THOMAS CHANEY.

July 14, 1800.

WHEREAS my wife MARY CHANEY has, without any provocation, eloped from me, this is to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts that she contracts.

THOMAS CHANEY.

July 14, 1800.

THE subscriber, after having in vain made personal applications to many of his debtors, without any success, once more calls upon all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, or in such proportions as are convenient for them at this time; he admonishes them to take particular notice of this call, and not reduce him to the disagreeable necessity of taking more rigorous measures with his old friends, for whom he has the highest estimation, and whose support, when he kept tavern, he takes this opportunity to acknowledge with the most lively gratitude; he will very much regret that his own wants, (which are very pressing) with the neglect of others, should finally compel him to break with them, he therefore entreats them to come forward and pay what sums (if ever so small) may be in their power. Those who have shewn no disposition to come to a settlement will be sued next fall court, unless they come forward before.

JAMES WHARFE,

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for sale, at the lowest rates, at his house opposite the Governor's,

A quantity of coarse linens, Britannias, platilles, Morlaix, these articles will be sold very cheap for cash, by the package or piece. Also,

A quantity of sound old Medoc claret, in boxes, fit for the warm season, excellent cherry bounce in quantities, not less than ten gallons, and a few barrels of herrings and shad. All these articles will be sold remarkably low for cash. J. W.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, State of Maryland, in November last, a negro man named NACE, about 44 years old, slender made, with stout legs, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a down look, thick upper lip; his cloathing unknown, as he will change them; he is supposed to be about Annapolis. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, and if brought home the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

ELISHA BERRY.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near the Poplar Spring, in Anne Arundel county, a bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, has no perceivable brand, has his ears foxed, about nine years old, upwards of fifteen hands high, paces, trots and canters. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

RACHEL SHIPLEY.

July 14, 1800.

AT a meeting, this day, of the trustees of St. John's College, they resolved to appoint, on the first day of September next, an assistant to the professor of English and grammar, who is to receive for his services at the rate of 400 dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly.

It is the duty of the said professor, and his assistant, to teach English grammatically, writing, arithmetic and other branches of the mathematics usually taught in English schools, and to carry young students of Latin through the grammer, the Vocabulary and Corderious.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, June 23, 1800.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. w 4

PATIENCE GAITHER, Executrix.

July 8, 1800.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond from Mr. JAMES MATTISON to me, for fifty pounds, as the same is mislaid and paid, any person finding it will confer a favour by delivering it to Mr. Mattison.

RICHARD PARROTT.

Annapolis, June 28, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of TALBOT SHIPLEY, deceased, to come and settle their accounts without delay, or they may depend on being dealt with as the law directs without respect to persons, and all those that have any claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be discharged, by

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Administratrix.

June 26, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſlumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S *Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.*

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crae, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON'S *celebrated* WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congeraled phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſes with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an aſſortment of warranted capped and jewelled and plain ſilver WATCHES, and a variety of other articles in his line, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced price.

N. B. Higheſt price given for old ſilver.

In CHANCERY, July 1, 1800.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of HENRY GASSAWAY, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, ſo far as he can aſcertain the ſame, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the ſaid Henry Gaſſaway being known to the chancellor to be at this time, and to have been at the time of paſſing the ſaid act, a citizen of this ſtate, and of the United States, and the ſaid Henry Gaſſaway, at the time of preſenting his petition having produced to the chancellor the aſſent in writing of ſo many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the liſt aforeſaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of paſſing the ſaid act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Henry Gaſſaway, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the laſt day of the preſent month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the eighteenth day of Auguſt next, for the purpoſe of recommending ſome perſon to be truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid Henry Gaſſaway's then and there taking the oath preſcribed for delivering up his property.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 1ſt day of Auguſt next,

THE ſubſcriber's plantation, whereon he now dwelleth, within one mile and a half of Upper Marlborough, ſixteen of the Federal City, and ſixteen to Alexandria, ſuppoſed to contain 345 acres; there are on the premiſes, a very convenient houſe, with all the neceſſary buildings, in good repair, a new and well encloſed yard and garden, with a variety of excellent fruit of almoſt every kind, two valuable meadows, and a ſufficiency of timber and wood to ſupport the land. A further deſcription is thought unneceſſary, as thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe may firſt view the property. The terms of ſale are, one third of the money, with intereſt, to be paid on the firſt day of December next, one third, with intereſt on the whole, on the firſt day of October, 1801, and the balance on the firſt day of October, 1802. Bonds, with good ſecurity, will be required. On the ſame day, and on the ſame terms as above, will be offered for ſale, a lot containing 15 acres, more or leſs, on which is erected one of the beſt fixed diſtilleries probably in this ſtate, with ſtills and every thing neceſſary to commence the buſineſs immediately.

w 9 COLMORE BEANS,

P. S. I will treat privately for the above property at any time before the day of Sale.

Prince-George's county, Maryland,
May 27, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of December next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 31ſt day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

BY the advice and recommendation of a number of reſpectable inhabitants of this county, I offer myſelf a candidate for your ſuffrages, as one of your repreſentatives in the next general aſſembly; ſhould I, through your favour, have the honour of being elected, you may depend that I will exert every ability I poſſeſs to promote the peace and proſperity of the ſtate in general, and this county in particular,

And am, with great reſpect,
Your humble ſervant,
JOHN C. WEEMS.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of October laſt, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, ſmooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, ſpeaks low and rather hoarſe; had on and took with him when he went away, a browniſh cotton coat, a blue coarſe ſhort coat with metal buttons, old breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worſted ſtockings, and half boots; he profeſſes to be a Methodiſt, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, Weſt river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miſs Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off ſaid fellow at their peril. T. G.

March 7, 1800.

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